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Use of a dg239 secreted protein product for preventing and treating pancreatic
diseases and/or obesity and/or metabolic syndrome

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Use of a DG239 secreted protein product for preventing and treating
pancreatic diseases and/or obesity and/or metabolic syndrome

**Use of a DG239 secreted protein product for preventing and treating
pancreatic diseases and/or obesity and/or metabolic syndrome**

Description

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This invention relates to the use of low molecular weight DG239 proteins, to the use of polynucleotides encoding these, and to the use of effectors/modulators thereof in the diagnosis, study, prevention, and treatment of pancreatic diseases (e.g. diabetes mellitus), obesity and/or metabolic syndrome and to the use in regeneration of tissues such as pancreatic tissues and others.

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Many human proteins serve as pharmaceutically active compounds. Several classes of human proteins that serve as such active compounds include hormones, cytokines, cell growth factors, and cell differentiation factors. Most proteins that can be used as a pharmaceutically active compound fall within the family of secreted proteins. Secreted proteins are generally produced within cells at rough endoplasmic reticulum, are then exported to the golgi complex, and then move to secretory vesicles or granules, where they are secreted to the exterior of the cell via exocytosis. Examples for commercially used secreted proteins are human insulin, thrombolytic agents, interferons, interleukins, colony stimulating factors, human growth hormone, transforming growth factor beta, tissue plasminogen activator, erythropoietin, and various other proteins.

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Receptors of secreted proteins, which are membrane-bound proteins, also have potential as therapeutic or diagnostic agents. It is, therefore, important for developing new pharmaceutical compounds to identify secreted proteins that can be tested for activity in a variety of animal models. Thus, in light of the pervasive role of secreted proteins in human physiology, a need exists for identifying and characterizing novel functions for human secreted proteins and the genes that encode them. This

knowledge will allow one to detect, to treat, and to prevent medical diseases, disorders, and/or conditions by using secreted proteins or the genes that encode them.

- 5 The pancreas is an essential organ possessing both an exocrine function involved in the delivery of enzymes into the digestive tract and an endocrine function by which various hormones are secreted into the blood stream. The exocrine function is assured by acinar and centroacinar cells that produce various digestive enzymes and intercalated ducts that
- 10 transport these enzymes in alkaline solution to the duodenum. The functional unit of the endocrine pancreas is the islet of Langerhans. Islets are scattered throughout the exocrine portion of the pancreas and are composed of four cell types: alpha-, beta-, delta- and PP-cells, reviewed for example in Kim & Hebrok, 2001, *Genes & Development* 15:111-127.
- 15 Beta-cells produce insulin, represent the majority of the endocrine cells and form the core of the islets, while alpha-cells secrete glucagon and are located in the periphery. Delta-cells and PP-cells are less numerous and secrete somatostatin and pancreatic polypeptide, respectively.
- 20 Early pancreatic development has been well studied in different species, including chicken, zebrafish, and mice (for an detailed review, see Kim & Hebrok, 2001, *supra*). The pancreas develops from distinct dorsal and ventral anlagen. Pancreas development requires specification of the pancreas anlage along both anterior-posterior and dorsal-ventral axes. A
- 25 number of transcription factors which are critical for proper pancreatic development have been identified (see Kim & Hebrok, 2001, *Genes & Development* 15:111-127; 1: Wilson, Scheel & German *Mech Dev.* 120:65-80).
- 30 Later in life, the acinar and ductal cells retain a significant proliferative capacity that can ensure cell renewal and growth, whereas the islet cells become mostly mitotically inactive. It has been suggested, that during

embryonic development, and probably later in life, pancreatic islets of Langerhans originate from differentiating epithelial stem cells. These stem cells are situated in the pancreatic ductal epithelium or close to the pancreatic ducts but are otherwise poorly characterized (Bonner-Weir & Sharma A, J Pathol. 197:519-26). However, also an intra-islet location or an origin in the bone marrow has been suggested for precursor cells of adult beta cells (Zulewski et al., Diabetes 50:521-33; Janus et al., J Clin Invest. 111:843-50). The early progenitor cells to the pancreatic islets are multipotential and coactivate an early endocrine gene expression program. As development proceeds, expression of islet-specific hormones becomes restricted to the pattern of expression characteristic for mature islet cells. Pancreatic islet growth is dynamic and responds to changes in insulin demand, such as during pregnancy or during the increase in body mass occurring during childhood.

Many pancreas diseases are associated with defects in pancreatic architecture, but the molecular mechanisms underlying these defects are basically unknown. However, studies have shown that signaling pathways influence pancreatic cell fates as well as the morphogenesis of pancreatic structures, for example FGF signaling, activin signaling, the Hedgehog pathway, notch signaling, vascular epithelial growth factor (VEGF) signaling, and transforming growth factor (TGF)-beta signaling pathway. However, much remains to be learned about the precise roles of these pathways. In addition, many other extracellular signals and pathways controlling the development of the pancreas remain to be identified.

Pancreatic beta-cells secrete insulin which is stimulated by high blood glucose levels. Insulin amongst other hormones plays a key role in the regulation of the fuel metabolism. Insulin leads to the storage of glycogen and triglycerides and to the synthesis of proteins. The entry of glucose into muscles and adipose cells is stimulated by insulin. In patients who suffer from diabetes mellitus either the amount of insulin produced by the

pancreatic islet cells is too low (diabetes type I or insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, IDDM) or liver and muscle cells lose their ability to respond to normal blood insulin levels (insulin resistance). In the next stage pancreatic cells become unable to produce sufficient amounts of insulin (diabetes type II or non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, NIDDM). Diabetes is a very disabling disease, because medications do not control blood sugar levels well enough to prevent swinging between high and low blood sugar levels. Patients with diabetes are at risk for major complications, including diabetic ketoacidosis, end-stage renal disease, diabetic retinopathy and amputation. There are also a host of related conditions, such as metabolic syndrome, obesity, hypertension, heart disease, peripheral vascular disease, and infections, for which persons with diabetes are at substantially increased risk.

Obesity is one of the most prevalent metabolic disorders in the world. It is still a poorly understood human disease that becomes as a major health problem more and more relevant for western society. Obesity is defined as a body weight more than 20% in excess of the ideal body weight, frequently resulting in a significant impairment of health. Obesity may be measured by body mass index, an indicator of adiposity or fatness. Further parameters for defining obesity are waist circumferences, skinfold thickness and bioimpedance. It is associated with an increased risk for cardiovascular disease, hypertension, diabetes mellitus type II, hyperlipidaemia and an increased mortality rate. Obesity is influenced by genetic, metabolic, biochemical, psychological, and behavioral factors and can be caused by different reasons such as non-insulin dependent diabetes, increase in triglycerides, increase in carbohydrate bound energy and low energy expenditure (Kopelman P.G., (2000) Nature 404, 635-643).

The concept of 'metabolic syndrome' (syndrome x, insulin-resistance syndrome, deadly quartet) was first described 1966 by Camus and

reintroduced 1988 by Reaven (Camus JP, 1966, Rev Rhum Mal Osteoartic 33(1):10-14; Reaven et al. 1988, Diabetes, 37(12):1595-1607). Today, metabolic syndrome is commonly defined as clustering of cardiovascular risk factors like hypertension, abdominal obesity, high blood levels of triglycerides and fasting glucose as well as low blood levels of HDL cholesterol. Insulin resistance greatly increases the risk of developing the metabolic syndrome (Reaven, 2002, Circulation 106(3): 286-288). The metabolic syndrome often precedes the development of type II diabetes and cardiovascular disease (McCook, 2002, JAMA 288:2709-2716). The control of blood lipid levels and blood glucose levels is essential for the treatment of the metabolic syndrome (see, for example, Santomauro A. T. et al., (1999) Diabetes, 48(9):1836-1841).

The molecular factors regulating food intake and body weight balance are incompletely understood. Even if several candidate genes have been described which are supposed to influence the homeostatic system(s) that regulate body mass/weight, like leptin or the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-gamma co-activator, the distinct molecular mechanisms and/or molecules influencing obesity or body weight/body mass regulations are not known.

There is a need in the prior art for the identification of candidate genes that are specifically expressed in early development in certain pancreatic tissues. These genes and the thereby encoded proteins can provide tools to the diagnosis and treatment of severe pancreatic disorders and related diseases. Therefore, this invention describes a secreted proteins that are specifically expressed in pancreatic tissues early in the development. The invention relates to the use of these genes and proteins in the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of pancreatic dysfunctions, such as diabetes, and other related diseases such as obesity and/or metabolic syndrome. These proteins and genes are especially useful in regeneration processes, such as regeneration of the pancreas cells.

In this invention, we disclose a secreted factor referred to as DG239 which is involved in pancreas development, regeneration, and in the regulation of energy homeostasis. DG239 corresponds to human granulin precursor, a member of the granulin/epithelin growth factor family of proteins. The granulin/epithelin motif defines a family of structurally unique proteins and of great evolutionary antiquity. Granulins are 6-kD peptides with growth modulatory effects on a variety of cells. The granulin/epithelin precursor gene is expressed ubiquitously, but its expression is predominantly in epithelial and haematopoietic cells (for review, see Bateman & Bennett, 1998 J Endocrinol. 158(2):145-51). There is a great deal of versatility in the means by which cells process and handle the granulin/epithelin precursor. In some instances, the precursor is secreted intact, and in others it is stored in a vesicular organelle, such as the sperm acrosome (Baba et al. 1993 Mol Reprod Dev. 34(3):233-43). It may be processed into small 6-kDa peptides, which, in the neutrophil, can also be stored in vesicles (Bateman et al. 1990, Couto et al. 1992). The 6-kDa peptide, the intact precursor, and related proteins regulate the growth of epithelial and mesenchymal cells.

Accordingly, granulin is known as a growth factor involved in tumorigenesis and development. For example, it was described as growth factor for ovarian cancer, gastric cancer, brain tumors, breast cancer, benign prostatic hyperplasia, and others (see, for example, WO9115510-A; WO200036107-A2; Jones et al., 2003, Gynecol Oncol. 88(1 Pt 2):S136-9; Line et al, 2002, Br J Cancer. 86(11):1824-1830; Markert et al., 2001, Physiol Genomics. 5(1):21-33; Lu & Serrero, 2001, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 98(1):142-147; WO200055350-A1; WO200212440-A2), for diagnosing tumourigenicity in a human (US2002025543-A1), as a probable wound-related growth factor for wound response (WO9115510-A; He et al. 2003 Nat Med. 2003 9(2):225-9), having a role in host defense and wound repair (WO9315195-A1; Zhu et al., 2002, Cell 111(6):867-78), used for diagnosing osteoporosis/bone disease

(WO200281745-A2), and used to treat psoriasis (WO9115510-A), and for treating hypoxia-regulated conditions (WO200246465-A2).

Accordingly, the present invention relates to a secreted protein with novel
5 functions in the human metabolism, regeneration, and pancreatic
developmental processes. The present invention discloses specific genes
and proteins encoded thereby and effectors/modulators thereof involved in
the regulation of pancreatic function and metabolism, especially in
10 pancreas diseases such as diabetes mellitus, e.g. insulin dependent
diabetes mellitus and/or non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and/or
metabolic syndrome, obesity, and/or related disorders such as coronary
heart disease, eating disorder, cachexia, hypertension, hyper-
cholesterolemia (dyslipidemia), liver fibrosis, and/or gallstones. Further, the
present invention relates to specific genes and proteins encoded thereby
15 and effectors/modulators thereof involved in the modulation, e.g.
stimulation, of pancreatic development and/or the regeneration of
pancreatic cells or tissues, e.g. cells having exocrinous functions such as
acinar cells, centroacinar cells and/or ductal cells, and/or cells having
endocrinous functions, particularly cells in Langerhans islets such as alpha-
20 , beta-, delta-, and/or PP-cells, more particularly beta-cells.

In this invention, we used a screen for secreted factors expressed in
developing mammalian (mouse) pancreas, as described in more detail in the
Examples section (see Example 1). This screen identified DG239 as
25 secreted factor expressed in developing mouse pancreas. The present
invention describes mammalian DG239 proteins and the polynucleotides
encoding these, in particular human DG239, as being involved in the
conditions and processes mentioned above.

30 The present invention relates to DG239 polynucleotides encoding
polypeptides with novel functions in the development and regeneration of
pancreatic tissues and thus in mammalian pancreatic diseases (e.g.

diabetes), and also in body-weight regulation, energy homeostasis, and obesity, fragments of said polynucleotides, polypeptides encoded by said polynucleotides or fragments thereof. The invention also relates to vectors, host cells, and recombinant methods for producing the polypeptides and polynucleotides of the invention. The invention also relates to effectors/modulators of DG239 polynucleotides and/or polypeptides, e.g. antibodies, biologically active nucleic acids, such as antisense molecules, RNAi molecules or ribozymes, aptamers, peptides or low-molecular weight organic compounds recognizing said polynucleotides or polypeptides.

DG239 homologous proteins and nucleic acid molecules coding therefore are obtainable from vertebrate species. Particularly preferred are nucleic acids encoding the human DG239 protein and variants thereof. The invention particularly relates to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide contributing to regulating the energy homeostasis and the mammalian metabolism, wherein said nucleic acid molecule comprises

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of human DG239 (SEQ ID NO: 1) and/or a sequence complementary thereto,
- (b) a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes at 50°C in a solution containing 1 x SSC and 0.1% SDS to a sequence of (a),
- (c) a sequence corresponding to the sequences of (a) or (b) within the degeneration of the genetic code,
- (d) a sequence which encodes a polypeptide which is at least 85%, preferably at least 90%, more preferably at least 95%, more preferably at least 98% and up to 99,6% identical to the amino acid sequences of the human DG239 protein (SEQ ID NO: 2),
- (e) a sequence which differs from the nucleic acid molecule of (a) to (d) by mutation and wherein said mutation causes an alteration, deletion, duplication and/or premature stop in the encoded polypeptide or

(f) a partial sequence of any of the nucleotide sequences of (a) to (e) having a length of 15-25 bases, preferably 25-35 bases, more preferably 35-50 bases and most preferably at least 50 bases.

5 The function of mammalian DG239 in mammalian metabolism was further validated by analyzing the expression of the transcripts in different tissues and by analyzing the role in adipocyte differentiation (see Example 3 for more detail) (FIGURE 2A). In mouse models of insulin resistance and/or diabetes expression, DG239 is significantly upregulated in metabolic active
10 tissues (BAT) and muscle which is supporting an essential role of DG239 in the regulation of the mammalian metabolism, particularly in processes related to, obesity, diabetes, or metabolic syndrome (FIGURE 2B). In addition, expression of DG239 mRNA is significantly upregulated in WAT in mice showing symptoms of diabetes, lipid accumulation, and high
15 plasma lipid levels, if fed a high fat diet (FIGURE 2C). Thus, DG239 protein is playing a role in the regulation of metabolism, particularly energy homeostasis and thermogenesis .

Further, we show (see Examples and FIGURES 2) that the DG239 mRNA
20 is increased during differentiation of preadipocytes into mature adipocytes. The results are suggesting a role of DG239 as modulator of adipogenesis.

The invention also encompasses polynucleotides that encode the proteins
25 of the invention and homologous proteins. Accordingly, any nucleic acid sequence, which encodes the amino acid sequences of the proteins of the invention and homologous proteins, can be used to generate recombinant molecules that express the proteins of the invention and homologous proteins. In a particular embodiment, the invention encompasses a nucleic
30 acid encoding DG239. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that as a result of the degeneracy of the genetic code, a multitude of nucleotide sequences encoding the proteins, some bearing minimal homology to the

nucleotide sequences of any known and naturally occurring gene, may be produced. The invention contemplates each and every possible variation of nucleotide sequence that can be made by selecting combinations based on possible codon choices.

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Also encompassed by the invention are polynucleotide sequences that are capable of hybridizing to the claimed nucleotide sequences, and in particular, those of the polynucleotide encoding the proteins of the invention, under various conditions of stringency. Hybridization conditions
10 are based on the melting temperature (T_m) of the nucleic acid binding complex or probe, as taught in Wahl & Berger (1987: Methods Enzymol. 152:399-407) and Kimmel (1987; Methods Enzymol. 152:507-511), and may be used at a defined stringency. Preferably, hybridization under stringent conditions means that after washing for 1 h with 1 x SSC and
15 0.1% SDS at 50°C, preferably at 55°C, more preferably at 62°C and most preferably at 65°C, particularly for 1 h in 0.2 x SSC and 0.1% SDS at 50°C, preferably at 55°C, more preferably at 62°C and most preferably at 65°C, a positive hybridization signal is observed. Altered nucleic acid sequences encoding the proteins which are encompassed by the invention
20 include deletions, insertions or substitutions of different nucleotides resulting in a polynucleotide that encodes the same or a functionally equivalent protein.

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The encoded proteins may also contain deletions, insertions or substitutions of amino acid residues, which produce a silent change and result in functionally equivalent proteins. Deliberate amino acid substitutions may be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues as long as the biological activity of the protein is retained.

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Furthermore, the invention relates to peptide fragments of the proteins or derivatives thereof such as cyclic peptides, retro-inverso peptides or

peptide mimetics having a length of at least 4, preferably at least 6 and up to 50 amino acids.

Also included within the scope of the present invention are alleles of the genes encoding the proteins of the invention and homologous proteins. As used herein, an 'allele' or 'allelic sequence' is an alternative form of the gene, which may result from at least one mutation in the nucleic acid sequence. Alleles may result in altered mRNAs or polypeptides whose structures or function may or may not be altered. Any given gene may have none, one or many allelic forms. Common mutational changes, which give rise to alleles, are generally ascribed to natural deletions, additions or substitutions of nucleotides. Each of these types of changes may occur alone or in combination with the others, one or more times in a given sequence.

The nucleic acid sequences encoding DG239 and homologous proteins may be extended utilizing a partial nucleotide sequence and employing various methods known in the art to detect upstream sequences such as promoters and regulatory elements.

In order to express a biologically active protein, the nucleotide sequences encoding the proteins or functional equivalents, may be inserted into appropriate expression vectors, i.e., a vector which contains the necessary elements for the transcription and translation of the inserted coding sequence. Methods, which are well known to those skilled in the art, may be used to construct expression vectors containing sequences encoding the proteins and the appropriate transcriptional and translational control elements. Regulatory elements include for example a promoter, an initiation codon, a stop codon, a mRNA stability regulatory element, and a polyadenylation signal. Expression of a polynucleotide can be assured by (i) constitutive promoters such as the Cytomegalovirus (CMV) promoter/enhancer region, (ii) tissue specific promoters such as the insulin

promoter (see, Soria et al., 2000, Diabetes 49:157), SOX2 gene promoter (see Li et al., (1998) Curr. Biol. 8:971-974), Msi-1 promoter (see Sakakibara et al., (1997) J. Neuroscience 17:8300-8312), alpha-cardia myosin heavy chain promoter or human atrial natriuretic factor promoter (Klug et al., (1996) J. clin. Invest 98:216-224; Wu et al., (1989) J. Biol. Chem. 264:6472-6479) or (iii) inducible promoters such as the tetracycline inducible system. Expression vectors can also contain a selection agent or marker gene that confers antibiotic resistance such as the neomycin, hygromycin or puromycin resistance genes. These methods include in vitro recombinant DNA techniques, synthetic techniques, and in vivo genetic recombination. Such techniques are described in Sambrook, J. et al. (1989) Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Plainview, N.Y. and Ausubel, F.M. et al. (1989) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, New York, N.Y.

In a further embodiment of the invention, natural, modified or recombinant nucleic acid sequences encoding the proteins of the invention and homologous proteins may be ligated to a heterologous sequence to encode a fusion protein.

A variety of expression vector/host systems, as known in the art, may be utilized to contain and express sequences encoding the proteins or fusion proteins. These include, but are not limited to, micro-organisms such as bacteria transformed with recombinant bacteriophage, plasmid or cosmid DNA expression vectors; yeast transformed with yeast expression vectors; insect cell systems infected with virus expression vectors (e.g., baculovirus, adenovirus, adeno-associated virus, lentivirus, retrovirus); plant cell systems transformed with virus expression vectors (e.g., cauliflower mosaic virus, CaMV; tobacco mosaic virus, TMV) or with bacterial expression vectors (e.g., Ti or PBR322 plasmids); or animal cell systems.

The presence of polynucleotide sequences of the invention in a sample can be detected by DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridization and/or amplification using probes or portions or fragments of said polynucleotides. Nucleic acid amplification based assays involve the use of oligonucleotides or oligomers based on the sequences specific for the gene to detect transformants containing DNA or RNA encoding the corresponding protein. As used herein 'oligonucleotides' or 'oligomers' refer to a nucleic acid sequence of at least about 10 nucleotides and as many as about 60 nucleotides, preferably about 15 to 30 nucleotides, and more preferably about 20-25 nucleotides, which can be used as a probe or amplifier.

A wide variety of labels and conjugation techniques are known by those skilled in the art and may be used in various nucleic acid and amino acid assays. Means for producing labeled hybridization or PCR probes for detecting polynucleotide sequences include oligo-labeling, nick translation, end-labeling of RNA probes, PCR amplification using a labeled nucleotide, or enzymatic synthesis. These procedures may be conducted using a variety of commercially available kits (Pharmacia & Upjohn, (Kalamazoo, Mich.); Promega (Madison Wis.); and U.S. Biochemical Corp., (Cleveland, Ohio).

The presence of DG239 in a sample can be determined by immunological methods or activity measurement. A variety of protocols for detecting and measuring the expression of proteins, using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies specific for the protein or reagents for determining protein activity are known in the art. Examples include enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), radioimmunoassay (RIA), and fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS). A two-site, monoclonal-based immunoassay utilizing monoclonal antibodies reactive to two non-interfering epitopes on the protein is preferred, but a competitive binding assay may be employed. These and other assays are described, among other places, in Hampton, R. et al. (1990; Serological Methods, a Laboratory Manual, APS Press, St

Paul, Minn.) and Maddox, D. E. et al. (1983; J. Exp. Med. 158:1211-1216).

5 Suitable reporter molecules or labels, which may be used, include radionuclides, enzymes, fluorescent, chemiluminescent or chromogenic agents as well as substrates, co-factors, inhibitors, magnetic particles, and the like.

10 The nucleic acids encoding the proteins of the invention can be used to generate transgenic animal or site specific gene modifications in cell lines. Transgenic animals may be made through homologous recombination, where the normal locus of the genes encoding the proteins of the invention is altered. Alternatively, a nucleic acid construct is randomly integrated into the genome. Vectors for stable integration include plasmids, retroviruses
15 and other animal viruses, YACs, and the like. The modified cells or animal are useful in the study of the function and regulation of the proteins of the invention. For example, a series of small deletions and/or substitutions may be made in the genes that encode the proteins of the invention to determine the role of particular domains of the protein, functions in
20 pancreatic differentiation, etc.

Specific constructs of interest include anti-sense molecules, which will block the expression of the proteins of the invention, or expression of dominant negative mutations. A detectable marker, such as for example
25 lac-Z, may be introduced in the locus of the genes of the invention, where upregulation of expression of the genes of the invention will result in an easily detected change in phenotype.

30 One may also provide for expression of the genes of the invention or variants thereof in cells or tissues where it is not normally expressed or at abnormal times of development. In addition, by providing expression of the

proteins of the invention in cells in which they are not normally produced, one can induce changes in cell behavior.

DNA constructs for homologous recombination will comprise at least portions of the genes of the invention with the desired genetic modification, and will include regions of homology to the target locus. DNA constructs for random integration need not include regions of homology to mediate recombination. Conveniently, markers for positive and/or negative selection are included. Methods for generating cells having targeted gene modifications through homologous recombination are known in the art. For non-human embryonic stem (ES) cells, an ES cell line may be employed, or embryonic cells may be obtained freshly from a host, e.g. mouse, rat, guinea pig etc. Such cells are grown on an appropriate fibroblast-feeder layer or grown in presence of leukemia inhibiting factor (LIF).

The data disclosed in this invention show that the DG239 nucleic acids and proteins and effector/modulator molecules thereof are useful in diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated, for example, but not limited to, pancreatic diseases (such as diabetes mellitus, e.g. insulin dependent diabetes mellitus and/or non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus), obesity, metabolic syndrome, eating disorder, cachexia, hypertension, coronary heart disease, hypercholesterolemia (dyslipidemia), and/or gallstones. Further, the data show that the DG239 nucleic acids and proteins and effector/modulator molecules thereof are useful for the modulation, e.g. stimulation, of pancreatic development and/or the regeneration of pancreatic cells or tissues, e.g. cells having exocrine functions such as acinar cells, centroacinar cells and/or ductal cells, and/or cells having endocrine functions, particularly cells in Langerhans islets such as alpha-, beta-, delta-, and/or PP-cells, more particularly beta-cells. Hence, diagnostic and therapeutic uses for the proteins of the invention nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are, for example but not limited to, the following: (i) tissue regeneration in vitro and in vivo (regeneration for all

these tissues and cell types composing these tissues and cell types derived from these tissues), (ii) small molecule drug target, (iii) antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, (v) protein therapy, (vi) gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and / or (vii) research tools.

For example, but not limited to, cDNAs encoding the proteins of the invention and particularly their human homologues may be useful in stimulating, enhancing or regulating the regeneration of tissues, and the proteins of the invention and particularly their human homologues may be useful when administered to a subject in need thereof. By way of non-limiting example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from, for example, pancreatic diseases (e.g. diabetes), obesity, and/or metabolic syndrome as described above.

In one embodiment of the invention, administration of DG239 nucleic acids and proteins and/or effectors/modulators thereof in a pharmaceutical composition to a subject in need thereof, particularly a human patient, leads to an at least partial regeneration of, for example, pancreas cells. The composition will then at least partially restore normal pancreatic function. In one example, these cells are beta cells of the islets which then start producing insulin on their own. After administration of this composition, e.g. on a regular basis, the beta cells of a diabetic subject will grow back to approach the normal size and number present in a nondiabetic person. This effect upon the body reverses the condition of diabetes. As the subject's blood sugar level improves, the dosage administered may be reduced in strength. In at least some cases further administration can be discontinued entirely and the subject continues to produce a normal amount of insulin without further treatment. The subject is thereby not only treated but cured entirely of a diabetic condition. Beta cells or precursors thereof may also be treated in vitro and implanted or

reimplanted into a subject in need thereof. Further, other cells of the pancreas can be regenerated in vivo and/or in vitro to cure a certain condition.

- 5 Beside diabetes, the compositions of the present invention will also have efficacy for treatment of patients with other pancreatic diseases such pancreatic cancer, dysplasia, or pancreatitis.

10 The DG239 nucleic acids and proteins and effectors/modulators thereof are useful in diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various embodiments as described below. For example, but not limited to, cDNAs encoding the proteins of the invention and particularly their human homologues may be useful in gene therapy, and the proteins of the invention and particularly their human homologues may be useful when
15 administered to a subject in need thereof. By way of non-limiting example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from, for example, pancreatic diseases (e.g. diabetes), obesity, and/or metabolic syndrome as described above.

- 20 The nucleic acids of the invention or fragments thereof, may further be useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acids or the proteins are to be assessed. Further antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention may be used in therapeutic or diagnostic methods.

25

For example, in one aspect, antibodies, which are specific for the proteins of the invention and homologous proteins, may be used directly as an effector/modulator, e.g. an antagonist or an agonist, or indirectly as a targeting or delivery mechanism for bringing a pharmaceutical agent to
30 cells or tissue which express the protein. The antibodies may be generated using methods that are well known in the art. Such antibodies may include, but are not limited to, polyclonal, monoclonal, chimeric single chain, Fab

fragments, and fragments produced by a Fab expression library. Neutralising antibodies, (i.e., those which inhibit dimer formation) are especially preferred for therapeutic use.

5 For the production of antibodies, various hosts including goats, rabbits, rats, mice, humans, and others, may be immunized by injection with the protein or any fragment or oligopeptide thereof which has immunogenic properties. Depending on the host species, various adjuvants may be used to increase immunological response. It is preferred that the peptides,
10 fragments or oligopeptides used to induce antibodies to the protein have an amino acid sequence consisting of at least five amino acids, and more preferably at least 10 amino acids.

15 Monoclonal antibodies to the proteins may be prepared using any technique that provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture. These include, but are not limited to, the hybridoma technique, the human B-cell hybridoma technique, and the EBV-hybridoma technique (Köhler, G. et al. (1975) *Nature* 256:495-497; Kozbor, D. et al. (1985) *J. Immunol. Methods* 81:31-42; Cote, R. J. et al.
20 *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 80:2026-2030; Cole, S. P. et al. (1984) *Mol. Cell Biol.* 62:109-120).

In addition, techniques developed for the production of 'chimeric antibodies', the splicing of mouse antibody genes to human antibody genes
25 to obtain a molecule with appropriate antigen specificity and biological activity can be used (Morrison, S. L. et al. (1984) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 81:6851-6855; Neuberger, M. S. et al (1984) *Nature* 312:604-608; Takeda, S. et al. (1985) *Nature* 314:452-454). Alternatively, techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies may be adapted,
30 using methods known in the art, to produce single chain antibodies specific for the proteins of the invention and homologous proteins. Antibodies with related specificity, but of distinct idiotypic composition, may be generated

by chain shuffling from random combinatorial immunoglobulin libraries (Burton, D. R. (1991) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 88:11120-11123). Antibodies may also be produced by inducing in vivo production in the lymphocyte population or by screening recombinant immunoglobulin libraries or panels of highly specific binding reagents as disclosed in the literature (Orlandi, R. et al. (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 86:3833-3837; Winter, G. et al. (1991) Nature 349:293-299).

Antibody fragments, which contain specific binding sites for the proteins may also be generated. For example, such fragments include, but are not limited to, the F(ab')₂ fragments which can be produced by Pepsin digestion of the antibody molecule and the Fab fragments which can be generated by reducing the disulfide bridges of F(ab')₂ fragments. Alternatively, Fab expression libraries may be constructed to allow rapid and easy identification of monoclonal Fab fragments with the desired specificity (Huse, W. D. et al. (1989) Science 254:1275-1281).

Various immunoassays may be used for screening to identify antibodies having the desired specificity. Numerous protocols for competitive binding and immunoradiometric assays using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies with established specificities are well known in the art. Such immunoassays typically involve the measurement of complex formation between the protein and its specific antibody. A two-site, monoclonal-based immunoassay utilizing monoclonal antibodies reactive to two non-interfering protein epitopes are preferred, but a competitive binding assay may also be employed (Maddox, supra).

In another embodiment of the invention, the polynucleotides or fragments thereof or nucleic acid effector/modulator molecules such as antisense molecules, aptamers, RNAi molecules or ribozymes may be used for therapeutic purposes. In one aspect, aptamers, i.e. nucleic acid molecules, which are capable of binding to a protein of the invention and modulating

its activity, may be generated by a screening and selection procedure involving the use of combinatorial nucleic acid libraries.

In a further aspect, antisense molecules may be used in situations in which it would be desirable to block the transcription of the mRNA. In particular, cells may be transformed with sequences complementary to polynucleotides encoding DG239 and homologous proteins. Thus, antisense molecules may be used to modulate/effect protein activity or to achieve regulation of gene function. Such technology is now well known in the art, and sense or antisense oligomers or larger fragments, can be designed from various locations along the coding or control regions of sequences encoding the proteins. Expression vectors derived from retroviruses, adenovirus, herpes or vaccinia viruses or from various bacterial plasmids may be used for delivery of nucleotide sequences to the targeted organ, tissue or cell population. Methods, which are well known to those skilled in the art, can be used to construct recombinant vectors, which will express antisense molecules complementary to the polynucleotides of the genes encoding the proteins of the invention and homologous proteins. These techniques are described both in Sambrook et al. (supra) and in Ausubel et al. (supra). Genes encoding the proteins of the invention and homologous proteins can be turned off by transforming a cell or tissue with expression vectors, which express high levels of polynucleotides that encode the proteins of the invention and homologous proteins or fragments thereof. Such constructs may be used to introduce untranslatable sense or antisense sequences into a cell. Even in the absence of integration into the DNA, such vectors may continue to transcribe RNA molecules until they are disabled by endogenous nucleases. Transient expression may last for a month or more with a non-replicating vector and even longer if appropriate replication elements are part of the vector system.

As mentioned above, modifications of gene expression can be obtained by designing antisense molecules, e.g. DNA, RNA or nucleic acid analogues such as PNA, to the control regions of the genes encoding DG239 and homologous proteins, i.e., the promoters, enhancers, and introns.

5 Oligonucleotides derived from the transcription initiation site, e.g., between positions -10 and +10 from the start site, are preferred. Similarly, inhibition can be achieved using "triple helix" base-pairing methodology. Triple helix pairing is useful because it cause inhibition of the ability of the double helix to open sufficiently for the binding of polymerases, transcription factors or regulatory molecules. Recent therapeutic advances
10 using triplex DNA have been described in the literature (Gee, J. E. et al. (1994) In; Huber, B. E. and B. I. Carr, Molecular and Immunologic Approaches, Futura Publishing Co., Mt. Kisco, N.Y.). The antisense molecules may also be designed to block translation of mRNA by
15 preventing the transcript from binding to ribosomes.

Ribozymes, enzymatic RNA molecules, may also be used to catalyze the specific cleavage of RNA. The mechanism of ribozyme action involves sequence-specific hybridization of the ribozyme molecule to complementary
20 target RNA, followed by endonucleolytic cleavage. Examples, which may be used, include engineered hammerhead motif ribozyme molecules that can be specifically and efficiently catalyze endonucleolytic cleavage of sequences encoding the proteins of the invention and homologous proteins. Specific ribozyme cleavage sites within any potential RNA target
25 are initially identified by scanning the target molecule for ribozyme cleavage sites which include the following sequences: GUA, GUU, and GUC. Once identified, short RNA sequences of between 15 and 20 ribonucleotides corresponding to the region of the target gene containing the cleavage site may be evaluated for secondary structural features which
30 may render the oligonucleotide inoperable. The suitability of candidate
targets may also be evaluated by testing accessibility to hybridization with complementary oligonucleotides using ribonuclease protection assays.

Nucleic acid effector/modulator molecules, e.g. antisense molecules and ribozymes may be prepared by any method known in the art for the synthesis of nucleic acid molecules. These include techniques for chemically synthesizing oligonucleotides such as solid phase phosphoramidite chemical synthesis. Alternatively, RNA molecules may be generated by in vitro and in vivo transcription of DNA sequences. Such DNA sequences may be incorporated into a variety of vectors with suitable RNA polymerase promoters such as T7 or SP6. Alternatively, these cDNA constructs that synthesize antisense RNA constitutively or inducibly can be introduced into cell lines, cells or tissues. RNA molecules may be modified to increase intracellular stability and half-life. Possible modifications include, but are not limited to, the addition of flanking sequences at the 5' and/or 3' ends of the molecule or modifications in the nucleobase, sugar and/or phosphate moieties, e.g. the use of phosphorothioate or 2' O-methyl rather than phosphodiesterase linkages within the backbone of the molecule. This concept is inherent in the production of PNAs and can be extended in all of these molecules by the inclusion of non-traditional bases such as inosine, queosine, and wybutosine, as well as acetyl-, methyl-, thio-, and similarly modified forms of adenine, cytidine, guanine, thymine, and uridine which are not as easily recognized by endogenous endonucleases.

Many methods for introducing vectors into cells or tissues are available and equally suitable for use in vivo, in vitro, and ex vivo. For ex vivo therapy, vectors may be introduced into stem cells taken from the patient and clonally propagated for autologous transplant back into that same patient. Delivery by transfection and by liposome injections may be achieved using methods, which are well known in the art. Any of the therapeutic methods described above may be applied to any suitable subject including, for example, mammals such as dogs, cats, cows, horses, rabbits, monkeys, and most preferably, humans.

An additional embodiment of the invention relates to the administration of a pharmaceutical composition, in conjunction with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, for any of the therapeutic effects discussed above. Such pharmaceutical compositions may consist of DG239 nucleic acids and the proteins and homologous nucleic acids or proteins, antibodies to the proteins of the invention and homologous proteins, mimetics, agonists, antagonists or inhibitors of the proteins of the invention and homologous proteins or nucleic acids. The compositions may be administered alone or in combination with at least one other agent, such as stabilizing compound, which may be administered in any sterile, biocompatible pharmaceutical carrier, including, but not limited to, saline, buffered saline, dextrose, and water. The compositions may be administered to a patient alone or in combination with other agents, drugs or hormones. The pharmaceutical compositions utilized in this invention may be administered by any number of routes including, but not limited to, oral, intravenous, intramuscular, intra-arterial, intramedullary, intrathecal, intraventricular, transdermal, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, intranasal, enteral, topical, sublingual or rectal means.

In addition to the active ingredients, these pharmaceutical compositions may contain suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers comprising excipients and auxiliaries, which facilitate processing of the active compounds into preparations, which can be used pharmaceutically. Further details on techniques for formulation and administration may be found in the latest edition of Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (Maack Publishing Co., Easton, Pa.).

Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for use in the invention include compositions wherein the active ingredients are contained in an effective amount to achieve the intended purpose. The determination of an effective dose is well within the capability of those skilled in the art. For any compounds, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially

either in cell culture assays, e.g., of preadipocyte cell lines or in animal models, usually mice, rabbits, dogs or pigs. The animal model may also be used to determine the appropriate concentration range and route of administration. Such information can then be used to determine useful doses and routes for administration in humans. A therapeutically effective dose refers to that amount of active ingredient, for example the DG239 nucleic acids or proteins or fragments thereof or antibodies, which is sufficient for treating a specific condition. Therapeutic efficacy and toxicity may be determined by standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals, e.g., ED50 (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population) and LD50 (the dose lethal to 50% of the population). The dose ratio between therapeutic and toxic effects is the therapeutic index, and it can be expressed as the ratio, LD50/ED50. Pharmaceutical compositions, which exhibit large therapeutic indices, are preferred. The data obtained from cell culture assays and animal studies is used in formulating a range of dosage for human use. The dosage contained in such compositions is preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED50 with little or no toxicity. The dosage varies within this range depending upon the dosage form employed, sensitivity of the patient, and the route of administration. The exact dosage will be determined by the practitioner, in light of factors related to the subject that requires treatment. Dosage and administration are adjusted to provide sufficient levels of the active moiety or to maintain the desired effect. Factors, which may be taken into account, include the severity of the disease state, general health of the subject, age, weight, and gender of the subject, diet, time and frequency of administration, drug combination(s), reaction sensitivities, and tolerance/response to therapy. Long-acting pharmaceutical compositions may be administered every 3 to 4 days, every week or once every two weeks depending on half-life and clearance rate of the particular formulation. Normal dosage amounts may vary from 0.1 to 100,000 microg, up to a total dose of about 1 g, depending upon the route of administration. Guidance as to particular

dosages and methods of delivery is provided in the literature and generally available to practitioners in the art. Those skilled in the art employ different formulations for nucleotides than for proteins or their inhibitors. Similarly, delivery of polynucleotides or polypeptides will be specific to particular cells, conditions, locations, etc.

In another embodiment, antibodies which specifically bind to the proteins may be used for the diagnosis of conditions or diseases characterized by or associated with over- or underexpression of the proteins of the invention and homologous proteins or in assays to monitor patients being treated with the proteins of the invention and homologous proteins, or effectors / modulators thereof, e.g. agonists, antagonists, or inhibitors. Diagnostic assays include methods which utilize the antibody and a label to detect the protein in human body fluids or extracts of cells or tissues. The antibodies may be used with or without modification, and may be labeled by joining them, either covalently or non-covalently, with a reporter molecule. A wide variety of reporter molecules, which are known in the art may be used several of which are described above.

A variety of protocols including ELISA, RIA, and FACS for measuring proteins are known in the art and provide a basis for diagnosing altered or abnormal levels of gene expression. Normal or standard values for gene expression are established by combining body fluids or cell extracts taken from normal mammalian subjects, preferably human, with antibodies to the protein under conditions suitable for complex formation. The amount of standard complex formation may be quantified by various methods, but preferably by photometric means. Quantities of protein expressed in control and disease, samples e.g. from biopsied tissues are compared with the standard values. Deviation between standard and subject values establishes the parameters for diagnosing disease.

In another embodiment of the invention, the polynucleotides specific for the DG239 proteins and homologous proteins may be used for diagnostic purposes. The polynucleotides, which may be used, include oligonucleotide sequences, antisense RNA and DNA molecules, and PNAs. The polynucleotides may be used to detect and quantitate gene expression in biopsied tissues in which gene expression may be correlated with disease. The diagnostic assay may be used to distinguish between absence, presence, and excess gene expression, and to monitor regulation of protein levels during therapeutic intervention.

In one aspect, hybridization with probes which are capable of detecting polynucleotide sequences, including genomic sequences, encoding the proteins of the invention and homologous proteins or closely related molecules, may be used to identify nucleic acid sequences which encode the respective protein. The hybridization probes of the subject invention may be DNA or RNA and are preferably derived from the nucleotide sequence of the polynucleotide encoding the proteins of the invention or from a genomic sequence including promoter, enhancer elements, and introns of the naturally occurring gene. Hybridization probes may be labeled by a variety of reporter groups, for example, radionuclides such as ^{32}P or ^{35}S or enzymatic labels, such as alkaline phosphatase coupled to the probe via avidin/biotin coupling systems, and the like.

Polynucleotide sequences specific for DG239 proteins and homologous nucleic acids may be used for the diagnosis of conditions or diseases, which are associated with the expression of the proteins. Examples of such diseases include the pancreatic diseases (e.g. diabetes), obesity, metabolic syndrome, and/or others. Polynucleotide sequences specific for the DG239 proteins and homologous proteins may also be used to monitor the progress of patients receiving treatment for pancreatic diseases (e.g. diabetes), obesity, and/or metabolic syndrome. The polynucleotide sequences may be used qualitative or quantitative assays, e.g. in Southern

or Northern analysis, dot blot or other membrane-based technologies; in PCR technologies; or in dip stick, pin, ELISA or chip assays utilizing fluids or tissues from patient biopsies to detect altered gene expression.

5 In a particular aspect, the DG239 nucleotide sequences may be useful in assays that detect activation or induction of various metabolic diseases or dysfunctions. The nucleotide sequences may be labeled by standard methods, and added to a fluid or tissue sample from a patient under conditions suitable for the formation of hybridization complexes. After a
10 suitable incubation period, the sample is washed and the signal is quantitated and compared with a standard value. The presence of altered levels of nucleotide sequences encoding the proteins of the invention and homologous proteins in the sample indicates the presence of the associated disease. Such assays may also be used to evaluate the efficacy
15 of a particular therapeutic treatment regimen in animal studies, in clinical trials or in monitoring the treatment of an individual patient.

In order to provide a basis for the diagnosis of a disease associated with expression of the DG239 proteins and homologous proteins, a normal or
20 standard profile for expression is established. This may be accomplished by combining body fluids or cell extracts taken from normal subjects, either animal or human, with a sequence or a fragment thereof, which is specific for the nucleic acids encoding the proteins of the invention and homologous nucleic acids, under conditions suitable for hybridization or
25 amplification. Standard hybridization may be quantified by comparing the values obtained from normal subjects with those from an experiment where a known amount of a substantially purified polynucleotide is used. Standard values obtained from normal samples may be compared with values obtained from samples from patients who are symptomatic for
30 disease. Deviation between standard and subject values is used to establish the presence of disease. Once disease is established and a treatment protocol is initiated, hybridization assays may be repeated on a

regular basis to evaluate whether the level of expression in the patient begins to approximate that, which is observed in the normal patient. The results obtained from successive assays may be used to show the efficacy of treatment over a period ranging from several days to months.

5

With respect to pancreatic diseases (e.g. diabetes), obesity, and/or metabolic syndrome, the presence of an unusual amount of transcript in biopsied tissue from an individual may indicate a predisposition for the development of the disease or may provide a means for detecting the disease prior to the appearance of actual clinical symptoms. A more
10 definitive diagnosis of this type may allow health professionals to employ preventative measures or aggressive treatment earlier thereby preventing the development or further progression of the metabolic diseases and disorders.

15

Additional diagnostic uses for oligonucleotides designed from the sequences encoding the proteins of the invention and homologous proteins may involve the use of PCR. Such oligomers may be chemically synthesized, generated enzymatically or produced from a recombinant
20 source. Oligomers will preferably consist of two nucleotide sequences, one with sense orientation (5prime.fwdarw.3prime) and another with antisense (3prime.rarw.5prime), employed under optimized conditions for identification of a specific gene or condition. The same two oligomers, nested sets of oligomers or even a degenerate pool of oligomers may be
25 employed under less stringent conditions for detection and/or quantification of closely related DNA or RNA sequences.

30

In another embodiment of the invention, the nucleic acid sequences may also be used to generate hybridization probes, which are useful for mapping the naturally occurring genomic sequence. The sequences may be mapped to a particular chromosome or to a specific region of the chromosome using well known techniques. Such techniques include FISH,

FACS or artificial chromosome constructions, such as yeast artificial chromosomes, bacterial artificial chromosomes, bacterial P1 constructions or single chromosome cDNA libraries as reviewed in Price, C. M. (1993) Blood Rev. 7:127-134, and Trask, B. J. (1991) Trends Genet. 7:149-154.

5 FISH (as described in Verma et al. (1988) Human Chromosomes: A Manual of Basic Techniques, Pergamon Press, New York, N.Y.). The results may be correlated with other physical chromosome mapping techniques and genetic map data. Examples of genetic map data can be found in the 1994 Genome Issue of Science (265:1981f). Correlation between the location of
10 the gene encoding the proteins of the invention on a physical chromosomal map and a specific disease or predisposition to a specific disease, may help to delimit the region of DNA associated with that genetic disease.

The nucleotide sequences of the subject invention may be used to detect
15 differences in gene sequences between normal, carrier or affected individuals. An analysis of polymorphisms, e.g. single nucleotide polymorphisms may be carried out. Further, in situ hybridization of chromosomal preparations and physical mapping techniques such as linkage analysis using established chromosomal markers may be used for
20 extending genetic maps. Often the placement of a gene on the chromosome of another mammalian species, such as mouse, may reveal associated markers even if the number or arm of a particular human chromosome is not known. New sequences can be assigned to chromosomal arms or parts thereof, by physical mapping. This provides
25 valuable information to investigators searching for disease genes using

positional cloning or other gene discovery techniques. Once the disease or syndrome has been crudely localized by genetic linkage to a particular genomic region, for example, AT to 11q22-23 (Gatti, R. A. et al. (1988) Nature 336:577-580), any sequences mapping to that area may represent
30 associated or regulatory genes for further investigation. The nucleotide sequences of the subject invention may also be used to detect differences

in the chromosomal location due to translocation, inversion, etc. among normal, carrier or affected individuals.

In another embodiment of the invention, the proteins of the invention, their catalytic or immunogenic fragments or oligopeptides thereof, an in vitro model, a genetically altered cell or animal, can be used for screening libraries of compounds in any of a variety of drug screening techniques. One can identify effectors, e.g. receptors, enzymes, proteins, ligands, or substrates that bind to, modulate or mimic the action of one or more of the DG239 proteins of the invention. The protein or fragment thereof employed in such screening may be free in solution, affixed to a solid support, borne on a cell surface, or located intracellularly. The formation of binding complexes, between the DG239 proteins of the invention and the agent tested, may be measured. Agents could also, either directly or indirectly, influence the activity of the proteins of the invention.

In addition activity of the proteins of the invention against their physiological substrate(s) or derivatives thereof could be measured in cell-based or cell-free assays. Agents may also interfere with posttranslational modifications of the protein, such as phosphorylation and dephosphorylation, farnesylation, palmitoylation, acetylation, alkylation, ubiquitination, proteolytic processing, subcellular localization and degradation. Moreover, agents could influence the dimerization or oligomerization of the proteins of the invention or, in a heterologous manner, of the proteins of the invention with other proteins, for example, but not exclusively, docking proteins, enzymes, receptors, or translation factors. Agents could also act on the physical interaction of the proteins of this invention with other proteins, which are required for protein function, for example, but not exclusively, their downstream signaling.

Methods for determining protein-protein interaction are well known in the art. For example binding of a fluorescently labeled peptide derived from the

interacting protein to the DG239 protein of the invention, or vice versa, could be detected by a change in polarisation. In case that both binding partners, which can be either the full length proteins as well as one binding partner as the full length protein and the other just represented as a peptide are fluorescently labeled, binding could be detected by fluorescence energy transfer (FRET) from one fluorophore to the other. In addition, a variety of commercially available assay principles suitable for detection of protein-protein interaction are well known in the art, for example but not exclusively AlphaScreen (PerkinElmer) or Scintillation Proximity Assays (SPA) by Amersham. Alternatively, the interaction of the DG239 proteins of the invention with cellular proteins could be the basis for a cell-based screening assay, in which both proteins are fluorescently labeled and interaction of both proteins is detected by analysing cotranslocation of both proteins with a cellular imaging reader, as has been developed for example, but not exclusively, by Cellomics or EvotecOAI. In all cases the two or more binding partners can be different proteins with one being the protein of the invention, or in case of dimerization and/or oligomerization the protein of the invention itself.

Of particular interest are screening assays for agents that have a low toxicity for mammalian cells. The term "agent" as used herein describes any molecule, e.g. protein or pharmaceutical, with the capability of altering or mimicking the physiological function of one or more of the proteins of the invention. Candidate agents encompass numerous chemical classes, though typically they are organic molecules, preferably small organic compounds having a molecular weight of more than 50 and less than about 2,500 Daltons. Candidate agents comprise functional groups necessary for structural interaction with proteins, particularly hydrogen bonding, and typically include at least an amine, carbonyl, hydroxyl or carboxyl group, preferably at least two of the functional chemical groups. The candidate agents often comprise carbocyclic or heterocyclic structures

and/or aromatic or polyaromatic structures substituted with one or more of the above functional groups.

Candidate agents are also found among biomolecules including peptides, saccharides, fatty acids, steroids, purines, pyrimidines, nucleic acids and derivatives, structural analogs or combinations thereof. Candidate agents are obtained from a wide variety of sources including libraries of synthetic or natural compounds. For example, numerous means are available for random and directed synthesis of a wide variety of organic compounds and biomolecules, including expression of randomized oligonucleotides and oligopeptides. Alternatively, libraries of natural compounds in the form of bacterial, fungal, plant and animal extracts are available or readily produced. Additionally, natural or synthetically produced libraries and compounds are readily modified through conventional chemical, physical and biochemical means, and may be used to produce combinatorial libraries. Known pharmacological agents may be subjected to directed or random chemical modifications, such as acylation, alkylation, esterification, amidification, etc. to produce structural analogs. Where the screening assay is a binding assay, one or more of the molecules may be joined to a label, where the label can directly or indirectly provide a detectable signal.

Another technique for drug screening, which may be used, provides for high throughput screening of compounds having suitable binding affinity to the protein of interest as described in published PCT application WO84/03564. In this method, as applied to the proteins of the invention large numbers of different small test compounds, e.g. aptamers, peptides, low-molecular weight compounds etc., are provided or synthesized on a solid substrate, such as plastic pins or some other surface. The test compounds are reacted with the proteins or fragments thereof, and washed. Bound proteins are then detected by methods well known in the art. Purified proteins can also be coated directly onto plates for use in the aforementioned drug screening techniques. Alternatively, non-neutralizing

antibodies can be used to capture the peptide and immobilize it on a solid support. In another embodiment, one may use competitive drug screening assays in which neutralizing antibodies capable of binding the protein specifically compete with a test compound for binding the protein. In this manner, the antibodies can be used to detect the presence of any peptide, which shares one or more antigenic determinants with the protein.

Compounds that bind DG239 proteins, e.g. antibodies, are useful for the identification or enrichment of cells, which are positive for the expression of the proteins of the invention, from complex cell mixtures. Such cell populations are useful in transplantation, for experimental evaluation, and as source of lineage and cell specific products, including mRNA species useful in identifying genes specifically expressed in these cells, and as target for the identification of factors of molecules that can affect them.

Cells expressing the protein of the invention or which have been treated with the protein of the invention are useful in transplantation to provide a recipient with pancreatic islet cells, including insulin producing beta cells; for drug screening; experimental models of islet differentiation and interaction with other cell types; in vitro screening assays to define growth and differentiation factors, and to additionally characterize genes involved in islet development and regulation; and the like. The native cells may be used for these purposes, or they may be genetically modified to provide altered capabilities. Cells from a regenerating pancreas, from embryonic foregut, stomach and duodenum, or other sources of pancreatic progenitor cells may be used as a starting population. The progenitor cells may be obtained from any mammalian species, e.g. equine, bovine, porcine, canine, feline, rodent, e.g. mice, rats, hamster, primate, etc. particularly human.

In another embodiment, in a high-throughput screening method, the cells are transfected with a DNA construct, e.g. a viral or non-viral vector containing a reporter gene, e.g. the lacZ gene or the GFP gene, under

regulatory control of a promoter of a gene involved in for example beta-cell differentiation, e.g. a promoter of a gene stimulation beta-cell differentiation, preferably a Pax4 promoter. The transfected cells are divided into aliquots and each aliquot is contacted with a test substance, e.g., candidate 1, candidate 2 and candidate 3. The activity of the reporter gene corresponds to the capability of the test compound to induce beta-cell differentiation.

In a further embodiment, which may be combined with the high-throughput screening as described above, a medium throughput validation is carried out. Therein, the test compound is added to stem cells being cultivated and the insulin production is determined. Following an initial high throughput assay, such as the cell based assay outlined above where for example a Pax4 promoter is used as marker for beta-cell regeneration, the activity of candidate molecules to induce beta-cell differentiation is tested in a validation assay comprising adding said compounds to the culture media of the embryoid bodies. Differentiation into insulin-producing cells is then evaluated, e.g. by comparison to wild type and/or Pax4 expressing ES cells to assess the effectiveness of a compound.

The nucleic acids encoding the DG239 proteins of the invention can be used to generate transgenic cell lines and animals. These transgenic non-human animals are useful in the study of the function and regulation of the proteins of the invention in vivo. Transgenic animals, particularly mammalian transgenic animals, can serve as a model system for the investigation of many developmental and cellular processes common to humans. A variety of non-human models of metabolic disorders can be used to test modulators of the protein of the invention. Misexpression (for example, overexpression or lack of expression) of the protein of the invention, particular feeding conditions, and/or administration of biologically active compounds can create models of metabolic disorders.

In one embodiment of the invention, such assays use mouse models of insulin resistance and/or diabetes, such as mice carrying gene knockouts in the leptin pathway (for example, ob (leptin) or db (leptin receptor) mice), as described above. In addition to testing the expression of the proteins of the invention in such mouse strains (see EXAMPLES), these mice could be used to test whether administration of a candidate modulator alters for example lipid accumulation in the liver, in plasma, or adipose tissues using standard assays well known in the art, such as FPLC, colorimetric assays, blood glucose level tests, insulin tolerance tests and others.

Transgenic animals may be made through homologous recombination in embryonic stem cells, where the normal locus of the gene encoding the protein of the invention is mutated. Alternatively, a nucleic acid construct encoding the protein is injected into oocytes and is randomly integrated into the genome. One may also express the genes of the invention or variants thereof in tissues where they are not normally expressed or at abnormal times of development. Furthermore, variants of the genes of the invention like specific constructs expressing anti-sense molecules or expression of dominant negative mutations, which will block or alter the expression of the proteins of the invention may be randomly integrated into the genome. A detectable marker, such as lac Z or luciferase may be introduced into the locus of the genes of the invention, where upregulation of expression of the genes of the invention will result in an easily detectable change in phenotype. Vectors for stable integration include plasmids, retroviruses and other animal viruses, yeast artificial chromosomes (YACs), and the like. DNA constructs for homologous recombination will contain at least portions of the genes of the invention with the desired genetic modification, and will include regions of homology to the target locus. Conveniently, markers for positive and negative selection are included. DNA constructs for random integration do not need to contain regions of homology to mediate recombination. DNA constructs for random integration will consist of the nucleic acids encoding the

proteins of the invention, a regulatory element (promoter), an intron and a poly-adenylation signal. Methods for generating cells having targeted gene modifications through homologous recombination are known in the field. For embryonic stem (ES) cells, an ES cell line may be employed, or
5 embryonic cells may be obtained freshly from a host, e.g. mouse, rat, guinea pig, etc. Such cells are grown on an appropriate fibroblast-feeder layer and are grown in the presence of leukemia inhibiting factor (LIF). ES or embryonic cells may be transfected and can then be used to produce transgenic animals. After transfection, the ES cells are plated onto a feeder
10 layer in an appropriate medium. Cells containing the construct may be selected by employing a selection medium. After sufficient time for colonies to grow, they are picked and analyzed for the occurrence of homologous recombination. Colonies that are positive may then be used for embryo manipulation and morula aggregation. Briefly, morulae are obtained
15 from 4 to 6 week old superovulated females, the Zona Pellucida is removed and the morulae are put into small depressions of a tissue culture dish. The ES cells are trypsinized, and the modified cells are placed into the depression closely to the morulae. On the following day the aggregates are transferred into the uterine horns of pseudopregnant females. Females are
20 then allowed to go to term. Chimeric offsprings can be readily detected by a change in coat color and are subsequently screened for the transmission of the mutation into the next generation (F1-generation). Offspring of the F1-generation are screened for the presence of the modified gene and males and females having the modification are mated to produce
25 homozygous progeny. If the gene alterations cause lethality at some point in development, tissues or organs can be maintained as allogenic or congenic grafts or transplants, or in vitro culture. The transgenic animals may be any non-human mammal, such as laboratory animal, domestic animals, etc., for example, mouse, rat, guinea pig, sheep, cow, pig, and
30 others. The transgenic animals may be used in functional studies, drug screening, and other applications and are useful in the study of the function and regulation of the proteins of the invention in vivo.

Finally, the invention also relates to a kit comprising at least one of

- (a) a nucleic acid molecule coding for a protein of the invention or a functional fragment thereof;
- (b) a protein of the invention or a fragment or an isoform thereof;
- 5 (c) a vector comprising the nucleic acid of (a);
- (d) a host cell comprising the nucleic acid of (a) or the vector of (b);
- (e) a polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid of (a);
- (f) a fusion polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid of (a);
- (g) an antibody, an aptamer or another effector / modulator against the
10 nucleic acid of (a) or the polypeptide of (b), (e) or (f) and
- (h) an anti-sense oligonucleotide of the nucleic acid of (a).

The kit may be used for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes or for screening applications as described above. The kit may further contain user
15 instructions.

The Figures show:

20 Figure 1 shows human DG239 nucleic acid and protein

Figure 1A shows the nucleic acid sequence encoding the human DG239 protein (SEQ ID NO: 1).

Figure 1B shows the amino acid sequence (one-letter code) of human DG239 protein (SEQ ID NO: 2).

25

Figure 2 shows the analysis of DG239 protein expression in mammalian tissues. The relative RNA-expression is shown on the Y-axis, in Figure 2A to 2C the tissues tested are given on the X-axis. WAT refers to white adipose tissue, BAT refers to brown adipose tissue. In Figure 2D, the
30 X-axis represents the time axis. 'd0' refers to day 0 (start of the experiment), 'd2' - 'd10' refers to day 2 - day 10 of adipocyte differentiation).

Figure 2A shows the quantitative analysis of DG239 expression in mouse wild-type tissues.

Figure 2B shows the quantitative analysis of DG239 expression in wild-type mice (wt-mice), compared to genetically obese mice (ob/ob-mice) and to fasted mice (fasted-mice).

Figure 2C shows the quantitative analysis of DG239 expression in mice fed with a control diet compared to mice fed with a high fat diet.

Figure 2D shows the quantitative analysis of DG239 expression in mouse tissues from non-obese-diabetic (NOD) mice compared to wildtype mice.

Figure 2E shows the quantitative analysis of DG239 expression in mammalian fibroblast (3T3-L1) cells, during the differentiation from preadipocytes to mature adipocytes.

The examples illustrate the invention:

Example 1: Identification of secreted factors expressed in pancreas

A screen for secreted factors expressed in developing mouse pancreas was carried out according to methods known by those skilled in the art (see, for example Pera E.M. and De Robertis E.M., (2000) Mech Dev 96(2): 183-195) with several modifications.

Expression cDNA library:

A mouse embryonic stage 9.5-15 pancreatic bud library was prepared in pCMVSPORT-6 vector using SUPERScript Plasmid System from Invitrogen according to the manufacturer's instructions. The non-amplified library was electroporated into MaxEff DH10B cells (Invitrogen).

Secretion cloning

Bacterial clones were picked with sterile toothpicks from agar plates and cultured in 96-deep-well microtiter plates in LB-ampicillin (see Sambrook et al., supra). Aliquots of 8 cultures were pooled, and plasmid DNA was

isolated using the BioRobot_9600 apparatus according to the manufacturer's instructions (Qiagen; QIAprep(r) Turbo BioRobot Kit. Human 293 cell culture cells were cultured in 75 ml tissue culture flasks in DMEM and 10% fetal calf serum. At 90-99% confluence, the cells were
5 splitted at 1:3 ratio and plated onto poly-D-lysine (Sigma) coated 96-well plates. Cells were transfected with 100-500 ng plasmid using lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen). After 6 hours, the medium was exchanged for fresh complete growth medium. 24 hours after transfection, the cells were washed twice with DMEM without cysteine and methionine
10 (Invitrogen), supplemented with 1% dialysed Bovine serum (Sigma) with 50 microgram per ml Heparin (Sigma) and glutamine. The cells were labeled radioactively ('S35 Met-label', from Hartmann Analytic GmbH). After 12 hours, aliquots of the supernatants were harvested in 96-well PCR plates and subjected to SDS gel electrophoresis in precast $4 \pm 20\%$
15 gradient polyacrylamide Criterion gels (Biorad) under reducing conditions, using Criterion Dodeca Cell gel running chamber (Biorad). The gels were fixed in 10% acetic acid, 25% isopropanol for 30 min, soaked 15-30 min in AMPLIFY reagent (Amersham), dried and exposed to X-OMAT (AR) film (Kodak). Positive clones were identified and regrown in 96-well-plates.
20 DNA of individual clones was prepared and used for transfection as described above. If one of the clones yielded proteins of the same size as that of the original pool, a positive clone was identified. Positive clones were partially sequenced from the 5' end (SEQLAB, Goettingen).

25 **Example 2: Identification of the human DG239 homologous nucleic acid and protein (FIGURE 1)**

The term "polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence as shown in GenBank Accession number" relates to the expressible gene of the
30 nucleotide sequences deposited under the corresponding GenBank Accession number. The term "GenBank Accession number" relates to NCBI

GenBank database entries (Ref.: Benson et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 28 (2000) 15-18).

DG239 homologous proteins and nucleic acid molecules coding therefore
5 are obtainable from insect or vertebrate species, e.g. mammals or birds. Particularly preferred are nucleic acids comprising human DG239 homologs. The following mouse sequence was identified in the secreted factor screen': GenBank Accession Number NM_008175 and GenBank Accession Number NP_032201.

10 Sequences homologous to mouse DG239 were identified using the publicly available program BLASTP 2.2.3 of the non-redundant protein data base of the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) (see, Altschul et al., 1997, Nucleic Acids Res. 25:3389-3402). The best human homolog of
15 mouse DG239 is GenBank Accession Number NM_002087 (SEQ ID NO: 1; see FIGURE 1a) and GenBank Accession Number NP_002078 (SEQ ID NO: 2; see FIGURE 1b).

20 Example 3: Expression of the polypeptides in mammalian tissues (FIGURE 2)

To analyse the expression of the polypeptides disclosed in this invention in mammalian tissues, several mouse strains (preferably mice strains C57Bl/6J, C57Bl/6 ob/ob and C57Bl/KS db/db, and Non-Obese-Diabetic
25 (NOD) mice which are standard model systems in obesity and diabetes research) were purchased from Harlan Winkelmann (33178 Borcheln, Germany) and Taconic M & B (Germantown, NY 12526, U.S.A.), respectively, and maintained under constant temperature (preferably 22°C), 40 per cent humidity and a light / dark cycle of preferably 14 / 10
30 hours. The mice were fed a standard chow (for example, from ssniff Spezialitäten GmbH, order number ssniff M-Z V1126-000). For the fasting experiment ("fasted wild-type mice"), wild-type mice were starved for 48

h without food, but only water supplied ad libitum (see, for example, Schnetzler et al. J Clin Invest 1993 Jul;92(1):272-80, Mizuno et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 1996 Apr 16;93(8):3434-8). Animals were sacrificed at an age of 6 to 8 weeks. The animal tissues were isolated according to standard procedures known to those skilled in the art, snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C until needed.

For analyzing the role of the proteins disclosed in this invention in the in vitro differentiation of different mammalian cell culture cells for the conversion of pre-adipocytes to adipocytes, mammalian fibroblast (3T3-L1) cells (e.g., Green & Kehinde, Cell 1: 113-116, 1974) were obtained from the American Tissue Culture Collection (ATCC, Hanassas, VA, USA; ATCC- CL 173). 3T3-L1 cells were maintained as fibroblasts and differentiated into adipocytes as described in the prior art (e.g., Qiu. et al., J. Biol. Chem. 276:11988-95, 2001; Slieker et al., BBRC 251: 225-9, 1998). In brief, cells were plated in DMEM/10% FCS (Invitrogen, Karlsruhe, Germany) at 50,000 cells/well in duplicates in 6-well plastic dishes and cultured in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ at 37°C. At confluence (defined as day 0: d0) cells were transferred to serum-free (SF) medium, containing DMEM/HamF12 (3:1; Invitrogen), fetuin (300 µg/ml; Sigma, Munich, Germany), transferrin (2 µg/ml; Sigma), pantothenate (17 µM; Sigma), biotin (1 µM; Sigma), and EGF (0.8nM; Hoffmann-La Roche, Basel, Switzerland). Differentiation was induced by adding dexamethasone (DEX; 1 µM; Sigma), 3-methyl-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (MIX; 0.5mM; Sigma), and bovine insulin (5 µg/ml; Invitrogen). Four days after confluence (d4), cells were kept in SF medium, containing bovine insulin (5 µg/ml) until differentiation was completed. At various time points of the differentiation procedure, beginning with day 0 (day of confluence) and day 2 (hormone addition; for example, dexamethasone and 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine), up to 10 days of differentiation, suitable aliquots of cells were taken every two days.

RNA was isolated from mouse tissues or cell culture cells using Trizol Reagent (for example, from Invitrogen, Karlsruhe, Germany) and further purified with the RNeasy Kit (for example, from Qiagen, Germany) in combination with an DNase-treatment according to the instructions of the manufacturers and as known to those skilled in the art. Total RNA was reverse transcribed (preferably using Superscript II RNaseH- Reverse Transcriptase, from Invitrogen, Karlsruhe, Germany) and subjected to Taqman analysis preferably using the Taqman 2xPCR Master Mix (from Applied Biosystems, Weiterstadt, Germany; the Mix contains according to the Manufacturer for example AmpliTaq Gold DNA Polymerase, AmpErase UNG, dNTPs with dUTP, passive reference Rox and optimized buffer components) on a GeneAmp 5700 Sequence Detection System (from Applied Biosystems, Weiterstadt, Germany).

The following prime/probe pairs were used for the TaqMan analysis (GenBank Accession Number NM_008175 for the mouse DG239 sequence): Mouse DG239 forward primer (Seq ID NO:3): 5'- TTC ACA CAC GAT GCG TTT CAC -3'; mouse DG239 reverse primer (Seq ID NO:4): 5'- CCT GTT GGT CTT TTG TGC AGG -3'; mouse DG239 Taqman probe (Seq ID NO:5): (5/6-FAM)- ACG GGC ACC CAC ACC CTA CTA AAG AAG TT -(5/6-TAMRA).

The function of the mammalian DG239 in metabolism was further validated by analyzing the expression of the transcripts in different tissues and by analyzing the role in adipocyte differentiation.

Expression profiling studies confirm the particular relevance of DG239 as regulator of energy metabolism in mammals. Taqman analysis revealed that DG239 is expressed in several mammalian tissues, with highest expression levels in white adipose tissue (WAT) of wild type mice. In addition, DG239 is also highly expressed in further metabolic active tissues such as brown

adipose tissue (BAT) and liver and at lower but robust levels in muscle as depicted in Figure 2A.

5 We used mouse models of insulin resistance and/or diabetes, such as mice carrying gene knockouts in the leptin pathway (for example, ob/ob (leptin) or db/db (leptin receptor/ligand) mice) to study the expression of DG239. Such mice develop typical symptoms of diabetes, show hepatic lipid accumulation and frequently have increased plasma lipid levels (see Bruning et al, 1998, Mol. Cell. 2:449-569). We found, for example, that
10 the expression of DG239 is significantly upregulated in metabolic active tissues (BAT) and muscle in genetically induced obese mice (ob/ob) compared to wild type mice (see Figure 2B).

15 Expression of DG239 mRNA was also examined in susceptible wild type mice (for example, C57Bl/6) that show symptoms of diabetes, lipid accumulation, and high plasma lipid levels, if fed a high fat diet. In those mice, the expression of DG239 is significantly upregulated in WAT supporting that DG239 is involved in the regulation of mammalian metabolism (see Figure 2C).

20

In nonobese diabetic (NOD) mice, expression of DG239 is downregulated in pancreas compared to wildtype mice, as shown in Figure 2D.

25 We show in this invention (see Examples and Figure 2E) that the DG239 mRNA is increased during differentiation of preadipocytes into mature adipocytes. Therefore, the DG239 protein might play an essential role in adipogenesis.

30 For the purpose of the present invention, it will understood by the person having average skill in the art that any combination of any feature mentioned throughout the specification is explicitly disclosed herewith.

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Claims

- 5 1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a DG239 protein and/or a functional fragment thereof, a nucleic acid molecule encoding a DG239 protein and/or a functional fragment thereof and an effector/modulator of said nucleic acid molecule and/or said protein or protein fragment.
- 10 2. The composition of claim 1, wherein the composition contains pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents, and/or additives.
- 15 3. The composition of claim 1 or 2, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is a mammalian DG239 nucleic acid, particularly encoding the human DG239 polypeptide and/or a nucleic acid molecule which is complementary thereto or a fragment thereof or a variant thereof.
- 20 4. The composition of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is selected from the group consisting of
- (a) a nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide as shown in SEQ ID NO: 2, or an isoform, fragment or variant of the polypeptide as shown in SEQ ID NO: 2;
- 25 (b) a nucleic acid molecule which comprises or is the nucleic acid molecule as shown in SEQ ID NO: 1;
- (c) a nucleic acid molecule being degenerate with as a result of the genetic code to the nucleic acid sequences as defined in (a) or (b),
- 30 (d) a nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes at 50°C in a solution containing 1 x SSC and 0.1% SDS to a nucleic acid molecule as defined in claim 2 or as defined in (a) to (c) and/or a nucleic acid molecule which is complementary thereto;

(e) a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a polypeptide which is at least 85%, preferably at least 90%, more preferably at least 95%, more preferably at least 98% and up to 99,6% identical to the human DG239, as defined in claim 2 or to a polypeptide as defined in (a);

(f) a nucleic acid molecule that differs from the nucleic acid molecule of (a) to (e) by mutation and wherein said mutation causes an alteration, deletion, duplication or premature stop in the encoded polypeptide

5. The composition of any one of claims 1-4, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is a DNA molecule, particularly a cDNA or a genomic DNA.

6. The composition of any one of claims 1-5, wherein said nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide contributing to regulating the metabolism, in particular human metabolism.

7. The composition of any one of claims 1-6, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is a recombinant nucleic acid molecule.

8. The composition of any one of claims 1-7, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is a vector, particularly an expression vector.

9. The composition of any one of claims 1-8, wherein the polypeptide is a recombinant polypeptide.

10. The composition of claim 9, wherein said recombinant polypeptide is a fusion polypeptide.

11. The composition of any one of claims 1-10, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is selected from hybridization probes, primers and anti-sense oligonucleotides.

12. The composition of any one of claims 1-11 which is a diagnostic composition.

5 13. The composition of any one of claims 1-11 which is a therapeutic composition.

10 14. The composition of any one of claims 1-13 for the manufacture of an agent for detecting and/or verifying, for the treatment, alleviation and/or prevention pancreatic diseases (e.g. diabetes such as insulin dependent diabetes mellitus and/or non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus), obesity, metabolic syndrome and/or other metabolic diseases or dysfunctions.

15 15. The composition of any one of claims 1-14 for the manufacture of an agent for the modulation of pancreatic development.

20 16. The composition of any one of claims 1-15 for the manufacture for an agent for the regeneration of pancreatic tissues or cells, particularly pancreatic cells.

17. The composition of any one of claims 1-16 for application in vivo.

18. The composition of any one of claims 1-16 for application in vitro.

25 19. Use of a DG239 nucleic acid molecule or a polypeptide encoded thereby or a fragment or a variant of said nucleic acid molecule or said polypeptide and/or an effector/modulator of said nucleic or polypeptide for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment pancreatic diseases (e.g. diabetes such as insulin dependent diabetes mellitus and/or non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus), obesity, metabolic syndrome and/or other metabolic diseases or dysfunction

30

for controlling the function of a gene and/or a gene product which is influenced and/or modified by a DG239 polypeptide.

5 20. Use of a DG239 nucleic acid molecule or use of a polypeptide encoded thereby, or use of a fragment or a variant of said nucleic acid molecule or said polypeptide, or use of an effector/modulator of said nucleic acid molecule or said polypeptide for identifying substances capable of interacting with a DG239 polypeptide in vitro and/or in vivo.

10 21. A non-human transgenic animal exhibiting a modified expression of a DG239 polypeptide.

15 22. The animal of claim 21, wherein the expression of the DG239 polypeptide is increased and/or reduced.

20 23. A recombinant host cell exhibiting a modified expression of a DG239 polypeptide, or a recombinant host cell which comprises a nucleic acid molecule as defined in any one of claims 1 to 7.

24. The cell of claim 23 which is a human cell.

25 25. A method of identifying a (poly)peptide involved in the regulation of energy homeostasis and/or metabolism in a mammal comprising the steps of

(a) contacting a collection of (poly)peptides with a DG239 homologous polypeptide or a fragment thereof under conditions that allow binding of said (poly)peptides;

(b) removing (poly)peptides which do not bind and

30 (c) identifying (poly)peptides that bind to said DG239 homologous polypeptide.

26. A method of screening for an agent which effects / modulates the interaction of a DG239 polypeptide with a binding target comprising the steps of

(a) incubating a mixture comprising

(aa) a DG239 polypeptide or a fragment thereof;

(ab) a binding target/agent of said DG239 polypeptide or fragment thereof; and

(ac) a candidate agent under conditions whereby said polypeptide or fragment thereof specifically binds to said binding target at a reference affinity;

(b) detecting the binding affinity of said DG239 polypeptide or fragment thereof to said binding target to determine an affinity for the agent; and

(c) determining a difference between affinity for the agent and reference affinity.

27. A method for screening for an agent, which effects/modulates the activity of a DG239 polypeptide, comprising the steps of

(a) incubating a mixture comprising

(aa) a DG239 polypeptide or a fragment thereof; and

(ab) a candidate agent

under conditions whereby said DG239 polypeptide or fragment thereof exhibits a reference activity,

(b) detecting the activity of said DG239 polypeptide or fragment thereof to determine a activity for the agent; and

(c) determining a difference between activity for the agent and reference activity.

28. A method of producing a composition comprising the (poly)peptide identified by the method of claim 25 or the agent identified by the method of claim 26 or 27 with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and/or diluent.

29. The method of claim 28 wherein said composition is a pharmaceutical composition for preventing, alleviating or treating of diseases and disorders, including pancreatic diseases (e.g. diabetes), obesity, and/or metabolic syndrome.

5

30. Use of a (poly)peptide as identified by the method of claim 25 or of an agent as identified by the method of claim 26 or 27 for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition (i) for the treatment, alleviation and/or prevention of pancreatic diseases (e.g. diabetes), obesity, and/or metabolic syndrome, (ii) for the modulation of pancreatic development and/or (iii) for the regeneration of pancreatic cells or tissues.

10

31. Use of a nucleic acid molecule as defined in any one of claims 1 to 7 or 11 for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment, alleviation and/or prevention of diseases or dysfunctions, including pancreatic diseases (e.g. diabetes), obesity, and/or metabolic syndrome.

15

32. Use of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1 to 6, 8 or 9 for the preparation of a medicament (i) for the treatment, alleviation and/or prevention of pancreatic diseases (e.g. diabetes), obesity, and/or metabolic syndrome, (ii) for the modulation of pancreatic development and/or (iii) for the regeneration of pancreatic cells or tissues.

20

25

33. Use of a vector as defined in claim 7 for the preparation of a medicament (i) for the treatment, alleviation and/or prevention of pancreatic diseases (e.g. diabetes), obesity, and/or metabolic syndrome, (ii) for the modulation of pancreatic development and/or (iii) for the regeneration of pancreatic cells or tissues.

30

34. Use of a host cell as defined in claim 23 or 24 for the preparation of a medicament (i) for the treatment, alleviation and/or prevention of pancreatic diseases (e.g. diabetes), obesity, and/or metabolic syndrome, (ii) for the modulation of pancreatic development and/or (iii) for the regeneration of pancreatic cells or tissues.

35. Use of a DG239 nucleic acid molecule or of a fragment thereof for the production of a non-human transgenic animal which over- or under-expresses the DG239 gene product.

36. Kit comprising at least one of

- (a) a DG239 nucleic acid molecule or a functional fragment or an isoform thereof;
- (b) a DG239 amino acid molecule or a functional fragment or an isoform thereof;
- (c) a vector comprising the nucleic acid of (a);
- (d) a host cell comprising the nucleic acid of (a) or the vector of (b);
- (e) a polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid of (a), expressed by the vector of (c) or the host cell of (a);
- (f) a fusion polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid of (a);
- (g) an antibody, an aptamer or another effector/modulator against the nucleic acid of (a) or the polypeptide of (b) , (e) , or (f) and /or
- (h) an anti-sense oligonucleotide of the nucleic acid of (a).

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Abstract

5 The present invention discloses proteins secreted by the developing
pancreas, and polynucleotides, which identify and encode these proteins.
The invention also relates to the use of these sequences in the diagnosis,
study, prevention, and treatment of pancreatic diseases (e.g. diabetes),
obesity, and/or metabolic syndrome.

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**Figure 1A. Nucleic acid sequence for human DG239
(SEQ ID NO:1)**

```

1  gtagtctgag  cgctacccgg  ttgctgctgc  ccaaggaccg  cggagtcgga  cgcaggcaga
61  ccatgtggac  cctggtgagc  tgggtggcct  taacagcagg  gctggtggct  ggaacgcggt
121  gcccagatgg  tcagttctgc  cctgtggcct  gctgcctgga  ccccgaggga  gccagctaca
181  gctgctgccg  tccccctctg  gacaaatggc  ccacaacact  gagcaggcat  ctgggtggcc
241  cctgccaggc  tgatgcccac  tgctctgccg  gccactcctg  catctttacc  gtctcaggga
301  cttccagttg  ctgccccttc  ccagaggccg  tggcatgcgg  ggatggccat  cactgctgcc
361  cacggggcct  cactgcagt  gcagacgggc  gatcctgctt  ccaaagatca  ggtaacaact
421  ccgtgggtgc  catccagtgc  cctgatagtc  agttcgaatg  cccggacttc  tccacgtgct
481  gtgttatggc  cgatggctcc  tgggggtgct  gccccatgcc  ccaggcttcc  tgctgtgaag
541  acagggtgca  ctgctgtccg  cacggtgcct  tctgcgacct  ggttcacacc  cgctgcatca
601  caccacggg  caccacccc  ctggcaaaga  agtccctgc  ccagaggact  aacagggcag
661  tggccttgtc  cagctcggtc  atgtgtccgg  acgcacggtc  ccggtgccct  gatggttcta
721  cctgctgtga  gctgcccagt  gggaagtatg  gctgctgccc  aatgccaac  gccacctgct
781  gctccgatca  cctgcactgc  tgcccccaag  acactgtgtg  tgacctgac  cagagtaagt
841  gcctctccaa  ggagaacgct  accacggacc  tctcactaa  gctgcctgcg  cacacagtgg
901  gggatgtgaa  atgtgacatg  gaggtgagct  gccagatgg  ctatacctgc  tgccgtctac
961  agtcgggggc  ctggggctgc  tgccctttta  cccaggctgt  gtgctgtgag  gaccacatac
1021  actgctgtcc  cgccggggtt  acgtgtgaca  cgcagaagg  tacctgtgaa  caggggcccc
1081  accaggtgcc  ctggatggag  aaggccccag  ctcacctcag  cctgccagac  ccacaagcct
1141  tgaagagaga  tgtcccctgt  gataatgtca  gcagctgtcc  ctccctccgat  acctgctgcc
1201  aactcacgtc  tggggagtgg  ggctgctgtc  caatcccaga  ggctgtctgc  tgctcggacc
1261  accagcactg  ctgccccag  ggctacacgt  gtgtagctga  ggggcagtgt  cagcgaggaa
1321  gcgagatcgt  ggctggactg  gagaagatgc  ctgcccgcg  ggcttcctta  tcccacccca
1381  gagacatcgg  ctgtgaccag  cacaccagct  gcccggtggg  gcagacctgc  tgcccgagcc
1441  tgggtgggag  ctgggcctgc  tgccagttgc  cccatgctgt  gtgctgctgag  gatcgccagc
1501  actgctgccc  ggctggctac  acctgcaacg  tgaaggctcg  atcctgctgag  aaggaagtgg
1561  tctctgccc  gcctgccacc  ttccctggcc  gtagccctca  cgtgggtgtg  aaggacgtgg
1621  agtgtgggga  aggacacttc  tgccatgata  accagacctg  ctgccgagac  aaccgacagg
1681  gctgggcctg  ctgtccctac  cgccagggcg  tctgttgtgc  tgatcggcgc  cactgctgtc
1741  ctgctggctt  ccgctgcgca  gccaggggta  ccaagtgttt  gcgcagggag  gccccgcgct
1801  gggacgcccc  tttagaggac  ccagccttga  gacagctgct  gtgagggaca  gtactgaaga
1861  ctctgcagcc  ctcgggacce  cactcggagg  gtgccctctg  ctcaggccctc  ctacgcacct
1921  cccctcaatc  aaattctccc  tggaccccat  tctgagctcc  ccatcaccat  gggaggtggg
1981  gcctcaatct  aaggccttcc  ctgtcagaag  ggggttgtgg  caaaagccac  attacaagct
2041  gccatccct  ccccgtttca  gtggaccctg  tggccagggt  cttttcccta  tccacagggg
2101  tgtttgtgtg  tgtgcgcgtg  tgcgtttcaa  taaagtttgt  acactttcaa  aaaaaaaaaa
2161  aaaaaaaaaa  aaaaaaaaaa

```

**Figure 1B. Amino acid sequence for human DG239
(SEQ ID NO:2)**

```

1  mwtlvswval  taglvagtrc  pdgqfcpvac  cldpggasys  ccrplldkwp  ttlsrhlggp
61  cqvdahcsag  hsciftvsht  sscpcfpeav  acgdghhccp  rgfhcsadgr  scfqrsgnns
121  vgaiqcpdsq  fecpdfstcc  vmvdgswgcc  pmpqascced  rvhccphgaf  cdlvhtrcit
181  ptgthplakk  lpaqrtnrav  alssvmcpd  arsrpcdgst  ccelpsgkyg  ccpmpnatcc
241  sdhlhccpqr  tvcdliqskc  lskentatdl  ltklpahtvg  dvkcdmevsc  pdgytccrlq
301  sgawgccpft  qavccedhih  ccpagftcdt  qkgtceggph  qvpwmekapa  hlslpdpqal

```

361 krdvpcdnvs scpssdtccq ltsgewgccp ipeavccsdh qhccpqgytc vaegqcqrgs
421 eivaglekmp arraslshpr digcdqhtsc pvgqtccpsl ggswaccqlp havccedrgh
481 ccpagytcnv karscekev v saqpatflar sphvgvkdve cgeghfchdn qtccrdnrqg
541 waccpyrqgv ccadrrhccp agfrcaargt kclrreaprw daplrdpalr qll

Figure 2. Expression of DG239 Homologs in Mammalian Tissues

Figure 2A. Real-time PCR analysis of DG239 expression in wild type mouse tissues

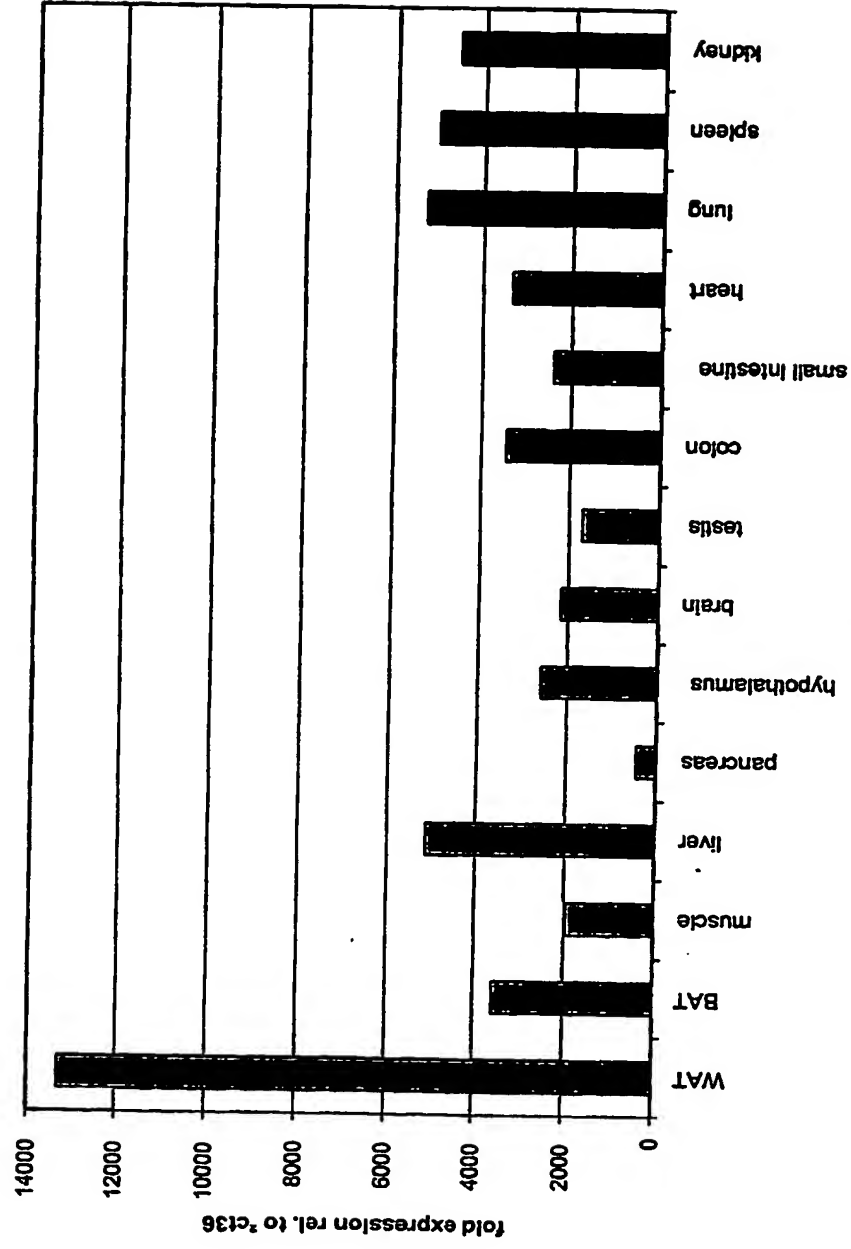


Figure 2B. Real-time PCR analysis of DG239 expression in different mouse models

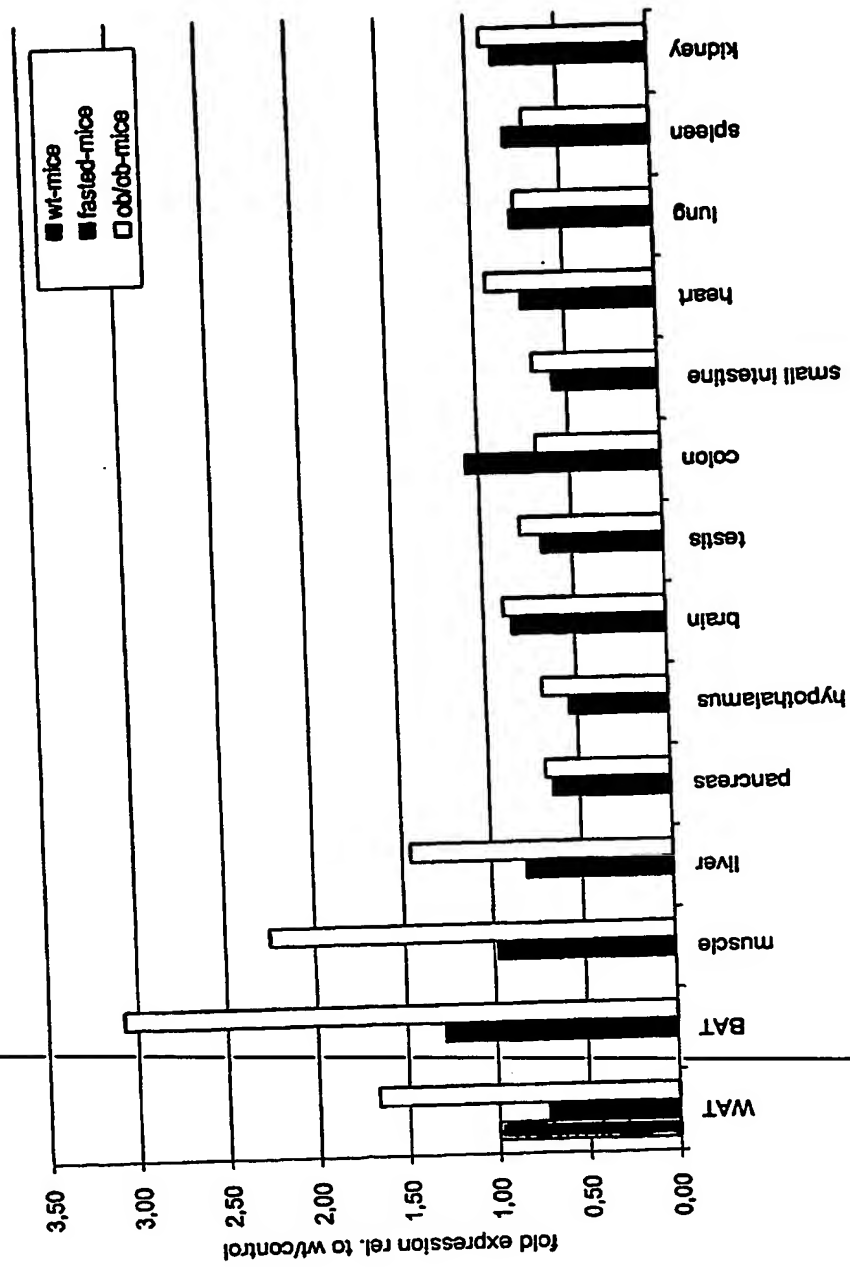


Figure 2C. Real-time PCR analysis of DG239 expression in mice fed with a high fat diet compared to mice fed with a standard diet

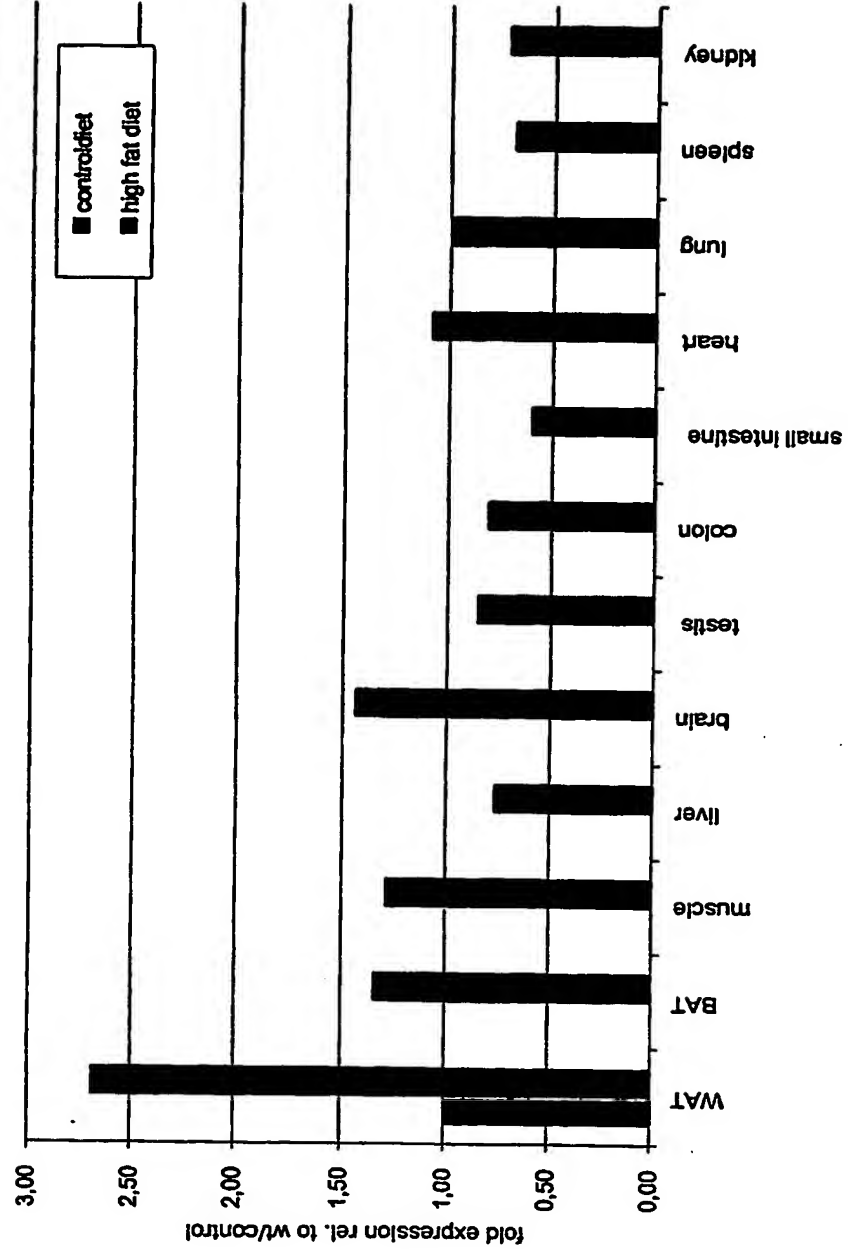


Figure 2D. Real-time PCR analysis of DG239 expression in mouse tissues from non-obese-diabetic (NOD) mice compared to wildtype mice

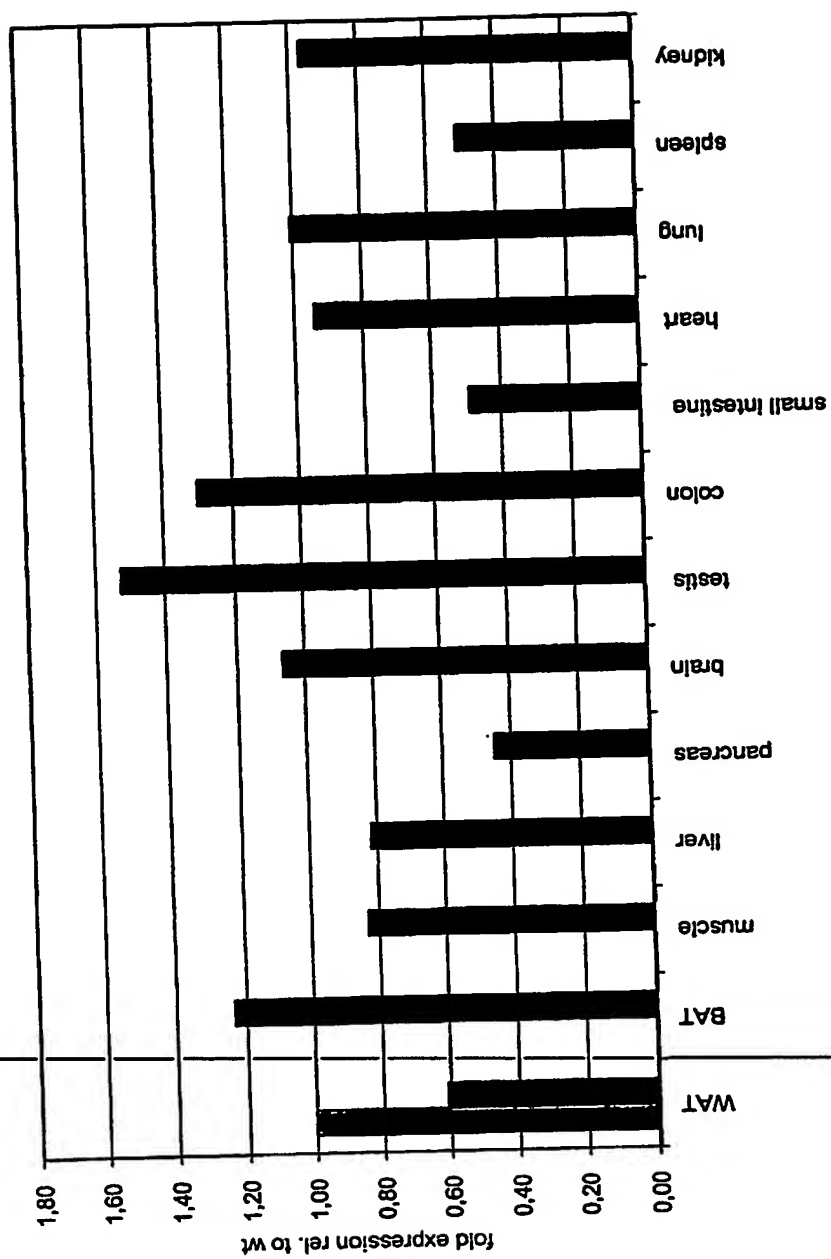
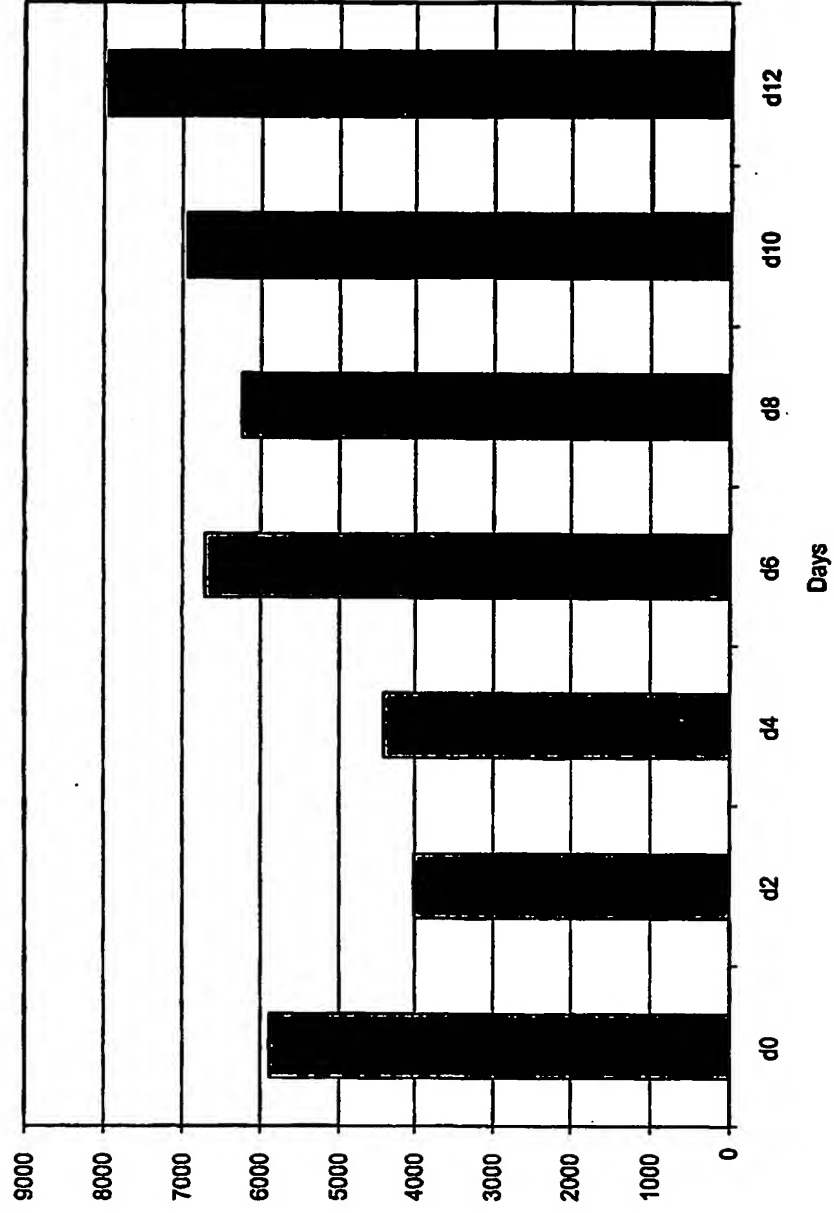


Figure 2E. Real-time PCR analysis of DG239 expression in 3T3-L1 cells differentiated from preadipocytes to mature adipocytes



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